



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Compendium. More attention was given to special and technical questions as is natural in a body distinctly devoted to railway interests. Railway Law and Legislation, Railway Management and Operation, Railway Employees and Railway History and Development are the general headings under each of which half a dozen or more addresses were made by such well-known men as Blanchard, Walker, Kirkman, Nimmo, Ripley, Veazey, Knapp, and others. The railway systems of Spain, Italy, Sweden, and New South Wales were briefly described by representatives from those countries.

Most of the addresses are of interest to the railway student and the public, while those treating of baggage-checking, tickets, police-power of railway officials and the like will interest railway men alone.

W. H.

Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus. By JOSEPH STAMMHAMMER. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1893. Large 8vo. pp. iv + 303.

IT is easy to believe the author's statement that this comprehensive catalogue of the literature of socialism has cost "many years' pains-taking labor." The plan of the work is that of an alphabetical catalogue, by authors and titles, followed by a subject index. It gives titles, date and place of publication, size, and in some (relatively few) cases a table or description of contents, as well as, still more infrequently, cross references. The price is not given, and the number of pages is given only very rarely. The intention has been to include the literature of all the modern European languages bearing on the subject, though the literature of America and of other outlying regions of occidental civilization are less fully represented than the countries lying nearer the author's home, in space and language.

The volume is to constitute part of a more comprehensive bibliography of social and economic science. This being the case, it is open to criticism on the score that it includes much that is not strictly to be classed under the literature of socialism or communism. Many works are listed which bear on socialism only remotely if at all. It is perhaps to be taken as indicating the author's sense of intimate relation between socialism and the labor question when he admits into this bibliography of socialism several hundred titles on trade unions, strikes, lock-outs, and like subjects. While the list is so full in point of its scope, and

while the number of titles is great enough to surprise even readers who are prepared to find a great number of entries, it is still not difficult to find omissions. These occur especially in the later literature of other languages than German and French. Still, the feature to be remarked upon is not the omissions, but the very high degree of completeness of the list in spite of a number of omissions that might be cited. The workmanship of the volume is highly creditable. Mistakes in the transcription of titles are rare beyond expectation. Still they do occur, apparently more frequently in transcriptions from English than from any other language. The following may be cited as a curiosity: "HILL, FREDERIC, Measures for Puttingen. End to the abuses of trades-unions."

T. B. VEBLEN.

History of the English Landed Interest. (Modern Period.) By
RUSSELL M. GARNIER. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
New York: Macmillan & Co., 1893. 8vo. pp. xx + 564.

IN this volume the narrative of the English Landed Interest, begun in the author's earlier volume (on the Early Period), is continued down to the repeal of the Corn Laws. As the title indicates, the subject treated of is the Landed Interest, rather than the Agriculture or the rural community generally, but the discourse covers, particularly by means of digressions, some topics that are not fairly to be included either under the general title or under the cognate heads of "Customs, Laws, and Agriculture." Such a digression is the chapter on "The Political Economists and the Land," which seems intended to enforce upon the minds of the English landowner and farmer of today certain elementary propositions of economics rather than to fill out, or even to embellish, the narrative. Similar digressions in other parts of the volume, as, *e. g.*, the account of early speculations in chemical theory contained in the chapter on "The Progress of Scientific Agriculture," serve to bring before the reader many entertaining, but completely irrelevant anecdotes, and, incidentally, to show the author's familiarity with a wide range of curious and obscure facts bearing very remotely, if at all, on the subject in hand.

The author's standpoint is that of the English landowner, and, in reading what he has to say, it is difficult to always avoid the impression that one is listening to an advocate's argument. The intention